

8th U.S. Army's

July 2005

ROK Steady

8th Army Aviation

Chief of Staff: Warrior Ethos

4th of July Events

Army Ball

MFAB Configuration

Pacific Victors in the Air

Travel to Thailand





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ROK Steady Cover: Designed by Maj. Scott Slaten
Composite graphic showing a pilot from World War II adjusting his flight helmet while a modern AH-64 Apache moves in for an attack.

See ROK Steady online at <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/PAO/Default.htm>

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PHOTO BY SPC. DANIEL LOVE

A 2nd Battalion, 52nd Aviation Regiment Soldier fires at targets on the ground at Koon-ni Range during an aerial gunnery exercise. The Soldiers used M-60-mounted machine guns on CH-47 Chinook helicopters.

CELEBRATING OUR ARMY HERITAGE

By Lt. Gen. Charles C. Campbell
Commander, 8th U.S. Army

In June we celebrated the Army's 230th Birthday since it was established in June 1775. This month, we mark 229 years since the United States of America declared its independence in July, 1776.

Since then, our Army has grown into one of the oldest and most respected institutions of our Nation. Unlike other professions, the Army developed into a values-based organization, upholding principles that are grounded in the Constitution and serve as guiding standards for Soldiers today. Derived from the oath Soldiers share, our values express the professional competence required of Soldiers and affirm a commitment to the Army's culture and to our way of life.

Soldiers swear to support and defend a document, the Constitution of the United States -- not a leader, people, government or territory. That solemn oath ties military service directly to the founding document of the Nation. It instills a nobility of purpose and provides deep personal meaning to all who serve. Ultimately, our values unite members of all military services in a common purpose: defending the Constitution and protecting the Nation's interests, at home and abroad, against all threats.

President Truman's Fourth of July message to the Nation, in the immediate aftermath of World War II (1945), holds special relevance for us today. He wrote:

"This year, the men and women of our armed forces,

and many civilians as well, are celebrating the anniversary of American independence in other countries throughout the world. Citizens of these other lands will understand what we celebrate and why, for freedom is dear to the hearts of all men everywhere. In other lands, others will join us in honoring our declaration that all men are created equal and are endowed with certain inalienable rights -- life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

An essay contest held in 2002 asked the question, "What does democracy mean to you?" Christi Graves of Milan, Neb. wrote, "Democracy to me is the most precious gift I was born with. Without it, I can't imagine what kind of place this would be."

President Truman's remarks and the sentiment expressed by a citizen's idea of democracy combine to make the words of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur even more poignant. Gen. MacArthur said about Soldiering, "Yours is the profession of arms -- the will to win, the sure knowledge that in war there is no substitute for victory; that if you lose, the Nation will be destroyed; that the very obsession of your public service must be duty-honor-country."

Indeed, our Fourth of July celebrations and recognizing the value of our democracy is a significant annual event for the United States of America. That's why, as Soldiers, we hold our duty to support and defend our Constitution and our way of life in the forefront of all we do.

Following his inaugural address to Congress, President George Washington attended a service at St. Paul's Church where he gave this prayer:

"Almighty God, we make our earnest prayer that Thou wilt incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another and for their fellow citizens of the United States."

Our part in answering this prayer is to be ready and, if called upon, to fight and win.



Campbell

Pacific Victors!

THE ROLE OF THE NCO IN TRAINING

By Command Sgt. Maj. Barry Wheeler
Command Sergeant Major, UNC/CFC/USFK/8th U.S. Army

Our Nation and our Army are at war. With over 50 percent of our Army's forces directly involved in combat operations, it is imperative that noncommissioned officers ensure their Soldiers are properly trained in order to survive on the battlefield. In order to clarify the importance of this task to us as leaders, NCOs should ask themselves two questions: 1) What is it I want my Soldiers to know? and 2) How bad do I want them to know it (the task)? When NCOs begin to answer these two questions, the difficulty of identifying the most critical individual training tasks which supports the unit's Mission Essential Task List (METL) becomes much, much clearer.

FM 7-1 (15 Sep 2003), Battle Focused Training, states "NCOs are responsible for conducting standards-based, performance-oriented, battle focused training. They do this by identifying specific individual, crew and small team tasks that support the unit's collective mission essential tasks."

The NCO's role in training therefore is primarily to deliver to the officer corps a Soldier who is well trained on all individual, crew and small team training tasks capable of performing those tasks to standard in a combat environment.

FM 7-1 also specifies ten (10) Principles of Training; 1) Commanders are Responsible for Training; 2) NCOs Train Individuals, Crews and Small Teams; 3) Train as a Combined Arms and Joint Team; 4) Train for Combat Proficiency; 5) Train to Standard using Appropriate Doctrine; 6) Train to Adapt; 7) Train to Maintain and Sustain; 8) Train using Multi-echelon Techniques; 9)

Train to Sustain Proficiency; and 10) Train and Develop Leaders.

While all are important, a couple of these are most important to NCOs. It's where the "meat and potatoes" are for NCOs. These are: Train for Combat Proficiency—using performance oriented training—and Train to Sustain Proficiency.

Train For Combat Proficiency:

Train in peacetime as you will during war. All of us have heard the quote, "You sweat in peacetime so you won't bleed in war." NCOs achieve this by identifying task standards and demanding these standards are achieved. Once achieved, they are recorded in leader books. If not achieved, NCOs ensure remedial training is accomplished. This may well require their free time!

Train under Realistic Conditions and make it performance-oriented:

All of us learn by doing, not by watching. The saying "you remember 20 percent of what you hear, 50 percent of what you see, but 100 percent of what you do" is most appropriate when it is applied to the training of our Soldiers. Most NCOs have at one point or another during their career observed or been a part of training where the NCO gave the class by reading out of a manual. NCOs who do this are committing NCO suicide! Actions such as these are not training and prepare no Soldier for combat.

All training should be hands-on and performance-oriented. NCOs ensure that each Soldier can participate in the training by having available the proper resources (training aids, weapons, etc) where every Soldier can physically perform the task. The NCO identifies the task, the condition and the standard. He then ensures the Soldier can perform the

task to standard by repetitive performance of the task.

Train to Sustain Proficiency:

Once Soldiers have achieved the standard, they maintain proficiency by way of sustainment training. Soldiers must demonstrate a degree of proficiency which instills in them "An unhesitating response through repetitive performance of the task!" Remember, "You do well what you practice".

If you want to be good at a task, you have to do it over and over and over. Then do it over again!

Train on a realistic number of tasks during Sergeant's Time Training (STT). It is better to train to standard on a few tasks than fail to achieve the standard on many. "Soldiers will remember the enforced standard."

NCOs maximize available time in order to enable them to conduct opportunity training. Unscheduled breaks in daily operations provide valuable time to the NCO who is serious about the training of his Soldiers. Poor NCOs conduct opportunity training when it's convenient or when the boss is watching. The best NCOs do it because it's the right thing to do.

There is a "key" which unlocks every lock. The key that unlocks Individual Training is this: "Repetitive performance of the task." Only through realistic, well-planned, resourced, and executed individual training will our Soldiers be provided the best opportunity to succeed in combat. NCOs always have been and will continue to be "Keepers of the Standard!"



Wheeler

FACTOIDS



Fourth of July

The Fourth of July was first celebrated July 8, 1776, after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, but was not declared a legal holiday until 1941.

Liberty Bell

The first two versions of the Liberty Bell were defective and had to be melted down and recast. The third version rang every Fourth of July from 1778 to 1835, when, according to tradition, it cracked as it was being tolled for the death of Chief Justice John Marshall.



America Invaded by the Germans!

Few people realize that for seven years America was invaded and occupied by German troops. Known as Hessians, they were some of the most professional and best trained soldiers in the world. They were hired by the British for the sum of \$150,000 to serve in America fighting the rebels. Over 30,000 Germans served in America and fought until the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781; however, it still took over a year before most of them were able to return to Europe. Looking for a new start, 4,808 chose to stay after the war and become Americans. Today, three million U.S. citizens trace their ancestors to these Hessian mercenaries of the revolution.

Here two Hessians from Grenadier Regiment von Dittfurth charge their bayonets against a rebel attack.

Revolutionary War PSYOPs

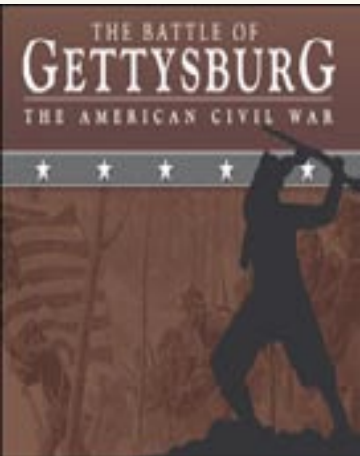
When George Washington heard that the British were sending Hessian troops to America, he immediately started a PSYOPs campaign to turn the population against them. They were described as terrible killers who filed their teeth to points and ate children. It was so effective that it still is promoted in one of our favorite tales, The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, where the Headless Horseman is a Hessian cavalryman searching the backwoods of New York for his missing head.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Not all the members of the Continental Congress supported a formal Declaration of Independence, but those who did were passionate about it. One representative rode 80 miles by horseback to reach Philadelphia and break a tie in support of independence.



On the Web



BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG ON THE WEB

The Battle of Gettysburg Website, located on the Army's homepage, www.army.mil/gettysburg, offers users a savvy perspective of the Civil War featuring pop-up icons, narration sound bytes, an animated battlescape, historical video footage, information on weaponry and statistics, an epilogue and profiles of men and women who served during the war, said Chris Clarke, multimedia specialist and Web developer. He explained that while a lot has been written about Gettysburg, Web designers opted for a different approach, but still remained true to the historical aspects of the Civil War.

Monsoon

The Korean monsoon season is upon us. Units should be taking precautionary measures to minimize damage from seasonal rains and flash floods.

Prepare for the worst. If you are in an area that is being hit hard by the monsoon, you should do the following:

- Restrict vehicle travel.
- Avoid flooded areas or areas subject to flooding.
- Do not attempt to cross flowing streams or drive through flooded roadways.
- Do not camp or park vehicles along streams and washes.
- If advised, evacuate immediately. Don't wait even if it has stopped raining since it may be still raining upstream from your location.

For more information about how you can better prepare for the Korean Monsoon season see your local Safety Office.



Self Service CD

If you want a handy tool to find out about personnel actions in Korea, go to your local post office and pick up a copy of the Self Service CD - Quick Reference Guide.

The CD was compiled by 8th PERSCOM and has a wealth of information for Soldiers and their family members.

Included are links for Officer and Enlisted Record Briefs, My Pay, Promotion Point Calculator, information about the Assignment Incentive Program (AIP), Command Sponsorship, Foreign Service Tour Extensions, Married Army Couples Program and a host of other useful things you should know. If you can't find it on this CD, they have contacts where you can. So see your local post office and pick up your copy.



8TH PERSCOM INACTIVATION

Col. Michael J. Harris, 8th Personnel Command (8th PERSCOM), commander, and Command Sgt. Maj. Carlos Martinez-Rivera, unit command sergeant major, officially cased the 8th PERSCOM Brigade Colors during an inactivation ceremony at the 8th U.S. Army Garrison's Knight Field, Yongsan June 15.

The 8th PERSCOM mission was to receive service-members from units throughout the continental U.S. and assign them to the units throughout the Peninsula. 8th PERSCOM also handled Soldier's promotions, awards and personnel records.



PHOTOS BY SGT. 1ST CLASS PATRICIA JOHNSON



The “bombs burst in the air and the rockets” flared in a shower of multi-colored stars and sparks several hundred feet above Yongsan U.S. Army Garrison during a fireworks display at the Collier Field House, 8:45 p.m., July 4.

Some children jumped in place with smiles on their faces, while other children clinged to a parent exclaiming, “What was that!”

The fireworks display culminated more than four days of Independence Day festivities throughout Area II for the ROK and U.S. military and their family members.

The festivities began July 1 and included softball, basketball and volleyball tournaments. The Area II Morale, Welfare and Recreation department featured numerous band performances by the likes of the Blue Eyez Band, country musician Ty England and reggae sensation Shaggy.

Picnic baskets and miniature American flags intermingled with miniature ROK flags throughout Area II military posts.

But as the 8th U.S. Army Band members reminded Yongsan concert goers during a standing ovation, “We’re here to remember those who have fallen and those who are still serving.”



Written by Staff Sgt. Kelly McCargo
Photos by Staff Sgt. Kelly McCargo and Sgt. Christopher Selmek



FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATIONS



The World Turned Upside Down

*Written by Pfc. Fay Bakymec, Staff Writer
Graphics by Maj. Scott Staten*

Signed by Congress July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence outlined the various American grievances against their English ruler and launched the War for Independence.

Calling the English king a “tyrant” for frequently abolishing the local parliamentary state governments in America and imposing high taxes on goods without representation, the 56 men of the Continental Congress signed the document.

John Hancock, president of the Congress, signed saying he wanted the English king to be able to read his signature clearly. His signature is the largest and the first. At the time of the signing, he was one of the wealthiest men in New England. He would later lose most of his wealth in the war, a common fate for many of the signers.

Nine of the signers of the Declaration died during the war due to suffering imposed by the British.

The last line of the Declaration of Independence had come true. “For the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of the Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.” They had given their lives and their fortunes, but they had kept their honor and had set the standard for the American Army.

The British army had the obvious advantage of superior weaponry and experience. The Soldiers in the American Army often had to carry weapons they had brought from home. Outnumbered and facing an enemy with superior firepower, the American Army held fast. Following their definitive victory against British Major General Johnny Burgoyne at Saratoga, N.Y. in September of 1777, the French entered the war on the side of the Americans. The war finally ended at Yorktown, Va. in 1781 after five years. When the red coated soldiers emerged from the redoubts to parade in front of the French and American troops lined up in neat rows, the British band played a popular tune entitled, “The world turned upside down.”

More than 7,200 Americans died from wounds suffered in battle. Another 18,500 died from disease or while in British prisons.

Years later, the United States and England would again

enter into war. The War of 1812 began June 18, 1812. In June of 1813, Major George Armistead, the commander of Fort McHenry, Baltimore, hired Mary Pickersgill to make a garrison flag for the fort.

The resulting flag was 30 feet by 42 feet and contained 15 stars and 15 stripes for the states then in the union.

In August of 1814, the British invaded Washington, D.C. and left it in ruins. They then moved on to Baltimore. September 13, 1814, the British began their bombardment of Fort McHenry.

During this time, an American lawyer named Francis Scott Key was aboard a British warship in the harbor. He was sent there to secure the release of an American held prisoner by the British. He watched the siege from the viewpoint of the British warship, and in the morning he awoke to find the Stars and Stripes still flying over the fort. The British retreated.

The sight of the flag still flying above the battered fort inspired Key to write a poem later to be known as “The Star-Spangled Banner.” Ironically the poem was set to the tune of a British drinking song called “Anacreon in Heaven.” In 1931 it was made the national anthem of the United States.

The fireworks of the modern Fourth of July are to remind us of the struggle of the men at Fort McHenry and the circumstances that led to the writing of “The Star-Spangled Banner.”

We celebrate this holiday as a free Nation to celebrate the Soldiers of the past and the history of our forefathers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAPHIC

Upper Left: Hessian regiments von Ditfurth and von Donop charge the rebel line at the Battle of Red Banks. Their tall brass plated grenadier helmets gleaming in the sun and the sharp rows of bayonets often drove the Americans from the field in terror. However, over time, the American Army learned to fight using European tactics and beat the best that the professional armies of Europe could muster.

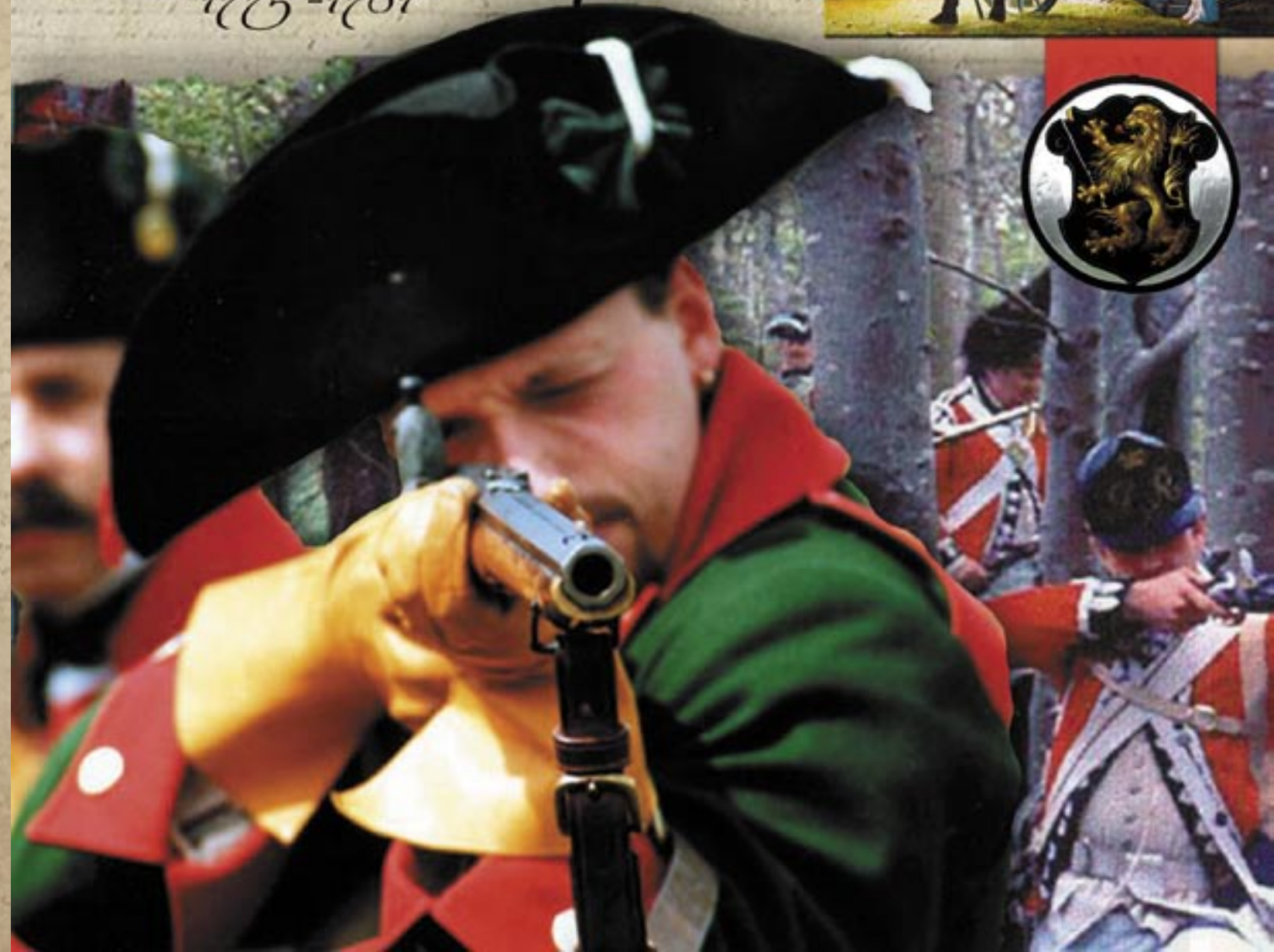
Upper Right: American continental infantry fire a volley towards the attacking Hessian. Below, a battery of continental artillery fires a canon that shoots a six pound ball.

Below: Green jacketed Hessian Jagers “Hunter” move forward in skirmish formation in front of British grenadiers. The Jagers were an elite corps of trained hunters and marksmen that were used to combat the effective small unit tactics of the American riflemen.

For more information see www.hessen-militaer.de (scroll down and find the english language version).



Revolutionary War 1775-1781





WARRIOR ETHOS

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF VISITS 2nd ID Soldiers



CAMP RED CLOUD – Army Chief of Staff Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker visited 2nd Infantry Division Soldiers, June 10, during their annual Warfighter Exercise.

During his visit, Schoomaker saw the jobs many Soldiers would perform during a wartime situation.

“Everyone has an important job,” Schoomaker said.

During his visit, Schoomaker sat down to discuss issues, such as Transformation, the Warrior Ethos and training going on in the Republic of Korea.

“I think we’re moving out very well with Transformation plans,” he said. “In many areas, we’re ahead of schedule.”

Schoomaker also said he was impressed with the strides in Transformation the leadership in the division have taken.

“The Second Infantry Division is a good example of one area where the leadership has moved out and the Soldiers are moving in the direction of the UA (Unit of Action) and UEX (Unit of Employment),” he said.

The Warrior Ethos was something else on the mind of the Cheyenne, Wyo., native.

“I think it (the Warrior Ethos) has helped focus our Soldiers on what they have always wanted to be and what they’ve

The Warrior Ethos is a crucial acknowledgement of longstanding Army values, an affirmation of the qualities that make a Soldier great. I didn’t just put it out there because we needed something on the poster. There is a lot of power in this, and each of us must embrace and understand it. The Warrior Ethos is not only about being a good Soldier, but a good spouse, parent, friend, and citizen. Chief of Staff of the Army Gen. Peter J. Schoomaker, at an AUSA luncheon

always thought of themselves,” Schoomaker said. “It helps articulate the essence of being a Soldier.”

However, Schoomaker said the Warrior Ethos isn’t just for the battlefield.

“It’s a way to think about life, to include your family life and the rest of it,” he said. It’s a philosophy that’s very comprehensive in all aspects of life.”

Schoomaker told Soldiers that the Division’s ability to prepare for battle has not only made a difference here in Korea, but around the world, referring to the training the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 2nd Infantry Division, received prior to deploying to Iraq in August, 2004.

“They arrived ‘Fit to Fight,’ ready to go and have been victorious in everything they’ve done,” he said. “The kind of training and preparations that are going on here with our organizations are right.”

Schoomaker, who was a member of the

Indianhead Division more than 25 years ago, said he was proud to have served in a great division like the 2nd Infantry Division.

Second Infantry Division Commanding General, Maj. Gen. George A. Higgins promptly responded,

“Once a Warrior, always a Warrior.”

A Warrior:

Always Places Mission First

Never Accepts Defeat

Never Quits

Never Leaves a Fallen Comrade

**Story and photos by
Spc. Chris Stephens
Indianhead Editor**

8th Army Ball

Celebrating 230 Years of Army Tradition – Photos by Spc Sadie Bleistein



“Our Army's service that has been rendered by every generation of Americans with each successive generation connected to preceding generations by a shared sense of duty, honor and country.”

Lt. Gen. Charles C. Campbell, Commanding General, 8th U.S. Army

Seoul, Korea



STRIKE FROM THE SKY

8th ARMY AVIATION

By Staff Sgt Kelly McCargo

8th Army PAO NCOIC

In a long list of chapters, Army Aviation in Korea adds yet another new chapter during the Army's ongoing transformation.

During the onset of the Korea War U.S. Military advisors, Republic of Korea Army and United Nations military representation had limited fixed wing planes like the WWII-proven L-4s and L-5s, and O-1 Bird Dogs Cessna 337 and introduced the use of helicopters on a much larger scale.

Army Rotary Aviation in Korea initially consisted of about 13 Bell model 47 helicopters, the H-13 Sioux, or better remembered on the M.A.S.H. television show. With a maximum crew of three and a top speed of about 106 mph, the H-13 was designated as a light utility helicopter used to get cargo over the rugged Korean terrain but soon proved invaluable for medical evacuation, command and control and reconnaissance.

The U.S. military soon realized the value of helicopters, but the demand for both helicopters and trained rotary

pilots, exceeded an unproven technology.

In 1951—during the Korean War—the Army organized five helicopter transport companies and training for warrant officer pilots. Two of the Army transport companies were equipped with multi-purpose Sikorsky model S-55 or also known as H-19 Chickasaw helicopters to meet the shortage of H-13s.

More than 50 years later, after numerous wars and conflicts like Korea, Vietnam, Operations Desert Storm and Shield, Bosnia, Somalia, Panama and Operation Enduring Freedom, the helicopter has proved to be a valuable resource.

The Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade is once again returning to an aviation structure much like the aviation units founded during the Korean War.

The Army MFAB structures, depending on the mission, will consist of specified attack battalion(s), utility/transport battalion(s), medical evacuation battalion(s) and personnel transport battalion(s).

The Multifunctional Aviation Brigade should offer more unity among the various aircraft pilots by offering a better chance to communicate training objectives among the

various pilots, said Chief Warrant Officer (3) Michael Lewis Jr., B Troop, 3rd Aviation, 6th Cavalry Regiment, Apache AH-64D Longbow pilot.

In 2003, during the first “push” into Iraq, Lewis initially escorted Blackhawks but it was a skill that he said he had little experience with.

“Before the MFAB, each aviation branch was its own entity—we never really flew in conjunction with one

an another,” he said. “Now instead of going to another post or camp to coordinate with another aviation branch I can basically go to another building next door—it’s important to have that communication among pilots.”

The 2nd MFAB is comprised of the 3rd Aviation, 6th Cavalry Regiment; 2nd Battalion, 2nd Aviation Regiment and the 2nd Battalion 52nd Aviation Regiment.



8th ARMY LIFT

BIG WINDY - MOVING MOUNTAINS

CH-47D Chinook

The first sign is from several miles away the temperature around you will drop several degrees then the air in your lungs literally beats and throbs to the rhythm of the dual rotor hubs—that is when you know ole’ Big Windy” is bringing relief.

Soldiers’ favorite trick question used to be, “What is the Army’s fastest helicopter?” Though its two tri-bladed rotors are powered by 2,220-horsepower Twin Lycoming turbo engines, the answer is NOT the CH-47D Chinook.

Clocking about 155 mph, the CH-47 Chinook series debuted in the Army aviation’s arsenal in 1965 during the Vietnam War.

More than 40 years later and after numerous upgrades, the Chinook is still one of the Army’s most reliable and widely used transport helicopters.

The Chinook has an average two to three person flight-crew and can be modified to either support 33 troops, 24 litters or about 25,000 lbs of equipment.

More than 20 nations use modifications of the Chinook for humanitarian relief or military support.



UH-60L Blackhawk

Designated as the “the primary division-level transport helicopter,” by the Army fact files the UH-60 Blackhawk entered the Army in 1979, replacing the Vietnam era Huey and the Korean War H-13 Sioux for the 2005 U.S. Army’s active arsenal.

The Blackhawk holds about 11-14 fully-equipped troops to the Hueys 13, the Blackhawk can reach speeds of up to 180 mph and can be equipped to disperse chaff and discharge infrared jamming flares to disrupt heat seeking missiles. Furthermore, Blackhawks are equipped with the most state-of-the-art global positioning system capabilities and defensive armor incorporated into its airframe to protect its passengers.

The UH-60L Blackhawks’ twin General Electric T700-GE-701C turbo engines allows the Blackhawk a lift capability of more than 2,000 lbs internally or about 9,000 externally (sling load).

Each component of the U.S. military has modified the UH-60 to suite specific mission’s, like the Air Force

MH-60G Pave Hawk, the U.S Navy’s Seahawk and the U.S. Coast Guard’s H-60J Jayhawk and the U.S. Marines’ Marine One. More than 20 nations beside the U.S. use the Blackhawk as its primary medium lift transport, to include South Korea.

One of the Army’s modifications came as a mandate from the Army Surgeon General for a more “versatile evacuation tool for Soldiers on the battlefield.” Hence the UH-60Q, the Army’s primary medical evacuation helicopter, can accommodate six liters patients but also has numerous medical capabilities integrated into its airframe systems. Like seven ambulatory systems, oxygen distribution and suction systems, airway management capability,

and provisions for stowing intravenous solutions, oxygen generating systems, lighting compatible with night vision goggles, environmental control system, medical equipment and patient monitoring equipment.

With all of the modifications added to the various Blackhawks to include all of the service-components very little can attain the U.S. Army Special Operations’ MH-60K’s level of advancement ... a tight secret best left untold.

The Army’s ongoing transformation fits historically into a series of chapters. Although technology changes and advances, the need for professional Soldiers is the consistent factor throughout the book.

8th ARMY ATTACK

CLOSING WITH THE ENEMY - FAST AND FURIOUS

CH-47D Chinook

At night the illuminated master control panel of the Boeing AH-64D Apache Longbow helicopter resembles Han Solo's Millennium Falcon from the 70s Star Wars films.

The whine of the twin 1,890 horsepower-General Electric turbine engines is muffled by the combat vehicle crew helmet but the relief is brief because more than three different radio frequencies are consistently chattering in the pilots' ear.

The chatter links the pilot to his flight wing, his squadron and his crewmate. The information transferred holds crucial information about his formation, the enemy's formation and other friendly force alignments.

"Imagine flying about 100 to 200 feet from the deck (ground) at 140 miles per hour at night," said Lewis, or call sign Heavy Cav-10 (One Zero). "You can only see out of your right eye through a one by one inch green eyepiece, with terrain above and below you and other helos close by—with several radios going on at once.

"And that's just describing getting from point A to B, it gets even wilder during a two-way shooting range."

"It's fast and furious," said Lewis. "Then it gets really exciting when you return to the FARP!"

Speed is of the essence when conducting rearmament at a forward ammunition and refueling point.

"My mentor described it like driving your car at 35 miles per hour into your garage at night with no headlights and stopping before you hit the back wall," he said with a laugh. "Oh, there are also people in the garage with fuel and ammunition."

Lewis has flown for the U.S. Army for about 10 years. Trained on UH-1 Huey and OH-58C Kiowa helicopters, he will not compare the more technologically advanced Longbow to the fictional movie helicopter Blue Thunder, but he says the Longbow definitely has its advantages.

"It's difficult to compare them ... it's like comparing a (Ford) Model T to a Ferrari," he said. "The (Longbow) is certainly more versatile, stealthier and has much more engine power."

The Longbows' advanced navigational and weapons systems allow the pilots much more situational awareness during missions because the pilots have access to more accurate information at a faster rate, he said.

"But even with the most advance equipment you still really need highly trained pilots," Lewis said. "The pilots in Vietnam performed tremendous ... at some point they had to use grease pens to draw target (reticles) on their wind shield—the Longbow just makes it easier for pilots to put the 'steel on targets.'"

A veteran of the 2003 Iraq assault, Lewis has also flown missions at Alabama (training), Georgia, Kentucky and

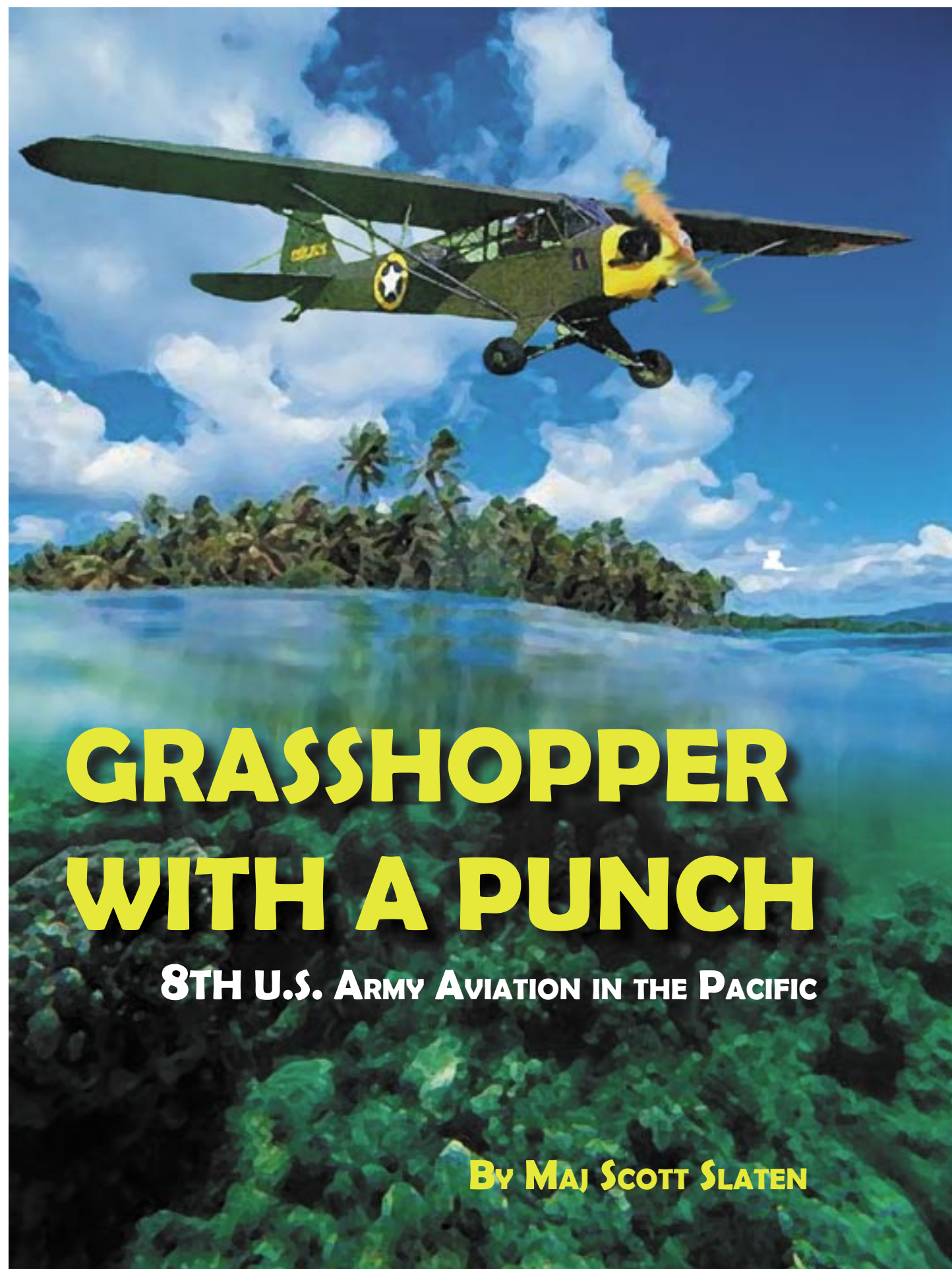
New Mexico. He even flew cross country from the National Training Center, Fort Irwin, Calif. to Fort Campbell, Kentucky but he adds the South Korea terrain offers a great training opportunity.

"Flying over Savannah, Georgia is like flying over a pool table—everything is green and flat," he said. "Over here in (South) Korea it's a lot more challenging and rewarding.

"There are a lot more cover and concealment battle positions to hide in but you have to be careful of cross winds (in those areas)," Lewis said.

But in Korea he said there were a multitude of regional specific missions that can be accomplished.

"We do water missions, combine arms, close combat support and convoy escort," he said. "There's a lot of training we do here that you don't do elsewhere. For pilots coming out of flight school, I fully recommend coming here."



GRASSHOPPER WITH A PUNCH

8TH U.S. ARMY AVIATION IN THE PACIFIC

By MAJ SCOTT SLATEN



ABOVE: Staff Sgt. Lou Hartwig after just graduating from flight school, prior to his commissioning as one of the first Army aviators. Hartwig flew through the pacific campaigns in an artillery spotting aircraft, participated in the occupation of Japan and had a 30-year career as a test pilot for Bell Helicopters.

LEFT: This image depicts a L-4 "Grasshopper" as it skims over the coral reef of a tropical lagoon during the summer of 1944 before turning inland to search for Japanese targets.

The bow of the landing craft bit into the sand of Guam as the large ramp swung down. The infantry had already stormed ashore and pushed inland several hours previously, support elements and heavy equipment were now following

In the belly of the LST diesel engines coughed to life and choking exhaust mixed with the smell of the ocean, rotting vegetation and blood.

Only minutes after landing, tanks, trucks and jeeps began to emerge from the large gray mass and make their way across the beach; all moving forward to support the infantry locked in close combat with the Imperial Japanese Army.

Once the deck had been cleared and the vehicles unloaded, a small group of sweating men maneuvered one of the wars most effective and casualty producing weapons in the 8th Army inventory down the ramp and onto the sand.

After rolling the fuselage onto the beach, the wings were then brought down and the aircraft was assembled on the sand. The pilot conducted a pre-flight check, made sure the plane was fueled and all control surfaces were working. The pilot and observer then climbed into the box frame and settled into their small seats. Their only armament were two .45 cal pistols worn in shoulder holsters. Parachutes were not used by either of the crew since it was safer to attempt a crash landing than take your chances at bailing out from the low altitudes that the cubs normally flew.

After yelling "Contact" the pilot hit the ignition switch and a ground crewman spun the prop. The engine coughed into life. The pilot then pushed hard on the rudder and gunned the throttle to turn into the wind as the Grasshopper started its take off roll down the beach. In a short time the wheels spun free of the sand and the team was airborne and heading inland looking for targets.

Essentially a civilian Piper “Cub” painted in military colors and provided a radio, the pilots and observers who flew the Grasshopper had all the naval and on-shore artillery at their disposal. From 16-inch naval guns to division level artillery, once the observer located the enemy, a rain of steel would soon follow.

Weighing a little over 800 pounds fully loaded and powered by a 65 horsepower lycoming engine, the Piper L-4 “Grasshopper” brought terror into the hearts of the Japanese.

Although a reward was offered by the Japanese for the destruction of an observation aircraft, the enemy rarely chanced an engagement, preferring to lay low in the hopes of escaping detection. As a result, few of the Grasshoppers were brought down by enemy fire.

As the Pacific campaign progressed, the effectiveness of the “Snooping Cubs” continued to improve and the line infantry units began to depend upon them for accurate artillery fire and protection. It became such an effective tool that the use of Army aviation units continued after the war. Once the helicopter was brought into service during the Korea War, the role of Army aviation units began to increase. Vietnam only expanded these roles while the Army continued to improve airframes and capabilities until the present, where units now provide Heavy Lift, Support and Attack aviation capabilities to the ground component commander.

However successful Army Aviation was to become, it was hard to envision at the beginning of World War II that the light weight and simply designed Grasshoppers would one day morph into the family of Apaches, Chinooks and Blackhawks.

Among some of the first Army aviators was a young Lieutenant named Lou Hartwig who was working as a machinist in Marshalltown, Iowa when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor in 1941.

Typical of the kids of his generation, he had an early interest in airplanes, built models and read aviation magazines. Prior to the start of the war, he had no flight experience and never dreamed that a career in aviation would soon be his. “I was getting close to being drafted, so I went down to the recruitment office trying to find out what was available. The glider pilot program was open and the field artillery pilot program was open.” Hartwig said in

an interview from San Diego.

“The field artillery pilot program sounded the best, so I signed up. I started out being sent to Kansas State University to take a course in pilot training. Upon completion, we were sent to Waco, Texas for a flight check and was sworn in as a U.S. Army private. I was then sent to Fort Sill, Okla. where I was trained as an artillery pilot and graduate as a Staff Sergeant. Upon getting my stripes

Weighing a little over 800 pounds fully loaded and powered by a 65 horsepower lycoming engine, the Piper L-4 “Grasshopper” brought terror into the hearts of the Japanese.

I was assigned to the 902nd Field Artillery Battalion, 77th Infantry Division in the 8th Army”.

Asked about how he fared as an enlisted pilot, Hartwig stated, “Someone decided that Staff Sergeant pilots were not acceptable in the field artillery and all of us would be appointed 2nd Lieutenants. There were four of us who received commissions and each seemed to be happy with the promotion. This was literally a direct commission and could have been a problem since we hadn’t been thru Army Basic Training or Officer Candidate School. In the unit we were recognized as specialists and were not expected to perform duties that other officers were required.”

The Grasshoppers were assigned to the field artillery units with a normal issue of two aircraft at the battalion, regiment and division levels.

“My training with the 77th Division started in the Arizona desert. This lasted about four months when we were sent to Virginia to train for mountain warfare thinking we were on our way to Europe.” This lasted about three months and the division was sent to Hawaii to join the newly formed 8th Army organizing for the Pacific War.

“We got all new equipment and training for the Guam invasion. That operation definitely proved that the spotter planes were a great asset to the unit. Ground forces felt more secure with the cub up there. It was the same in all the island hopping that I participated in. We worked so close to the advancing troops that the Japs didn’t fire as it would give their location away,” he said.

“The U.S. Navy carriers kept the Jap fighter planes away. I only saw one enemy aircraft, it was a Betty bomber and he was heading fast in the opposite direction. I kept my plane at tree top level until he disappeared into a cloud



Snooping Cub patch worn by the pilots of the 77th Division during campaigns in the Pacific.

Piper Model L-4

Nickname: Grasshopper

Specifications (L-4B):

Engine: One 65-hp Continental A65 flat-four piston engine

Weight: Empty 640 lbs., Max Takeoff 1,100 lbs.

Wing Span: 35ft. 2.5in.

Length: 22ft. 3in.

Height: 6ft. 8in.

Performance:

Maximum Speed: 92 mph

Ceiling: 12,000 ft.

Range: 250 miles

Armament: None

Number Built:

J-3/L-4: 14,125 Civil; 5703 Military

J-4/L-4: 17

J-5/L-4: Unknown, at least 100 HE-1s

Number Still Airworthy: Unknown, probably over 40 original L-4s, plus hundreds of J-3s.



LEFT: Second Lt. Lou Hartwig stands next to his L-4 Grasshopper at a forward operating strip on Okinawa, Japan. Maintenance was primitive with little support. The pilots and ground crew became adept at manufacturing parts in the field from cast off metal, tubing and rubber. Often times pilots slept under their wings at night and were ready for another day of missions at first light. Note the “Snooping Cub” insignia on the side of his aircraft.

ABOVE: Group photo of Army pilots assigned to the 77th Division who flew in the Pacific. They are clad in light weight Khaki uniforms and are armed with .45 caliber pistols. 2nd Lt. Hartwig is kneeling on the right.



PHOTO CONTRIBUTED BY LOU HARTWIG

ABOVE: The Model 47G-2 was nicknamed “Wing Ding” and was flown by Floyd Carlson and Lou Hartwig (wearing flight suit) in 1963. The Wing Ding program was to develop an aircraft which would lift very large payloads in excess of its hover capability and take advantage of running take-offs and landings.



PHOTO CONTRIBUTED BY LOU HARTWIG

ABOVE: Mr. Lou Hartwig pilots the modified UH-1H Huey helicopter, known as the Model 533, which still holds the world speed record for helicopter flight.



PHOTO BY MAJ. SCOTT SLATEN

RIGHT: Mr. Lou Hartwig is still active and living in San Diego, California where he regularly volunteers as a guide at the San Diego Air Museum. Both he and his wife meet and greet thousands of visitors annually.

bank. The few Jap planes that did get thru our fighter screen had bigger targets to hunt than me.”

The Eighth Army was known as the “Amphibious 8th” and the white and red propeller patch was chosen to reflect over 60 amphibious assaults the units of the 8th conducted during the war. They became very adept at landing operations and by the time of the Okinawa invasion the Army units were masters of their craft.

Hartwig reflected, “Getting a shore from a Landing Ship Tank (LST) was never much of a problem. The wings were easy to remove and were carried to the upper deck of the ship. The air frame was rolled up to the upper deck and tied down. So

unloading it was easy for the crew. When the vehicles in the lower deck were unloaded, the ramp was lowered and the air craft was rolled out on the beach. The wings were then quickly installed and the cub was ready to go fly using the beach as a runway until we could move inland to a road or a meadow. The battles in the Philippines and on Okinawa were about the same. The cub was a good aircraft and maintenance on it was very easy. I can’t remember any major problems”.

During the operation in Guam between July 31st and August 22nd 1944, Hartwig’s commanding officer sent his parents a letter of commendation for his service dur-

ing the campaign. “As a pilot-observer of a liaison type aircraft you participated in 27 missions involving 50 hours and 25 minutes of flying. You constantly flew over enemy held territory during fire missions and helped set up defensive fires for the night at which time you sometimes landed after dark without the aid of lights.

On August 7th you stayed in the air throughout the daylight hours, except for refueling and eating, in an effort to break up concentrations of Japs around Yigo, thereby preventing a banzai attack. Following the operation, after the island was secured, you patrolled the Eastern Coast looking for Japs and relaying their positions to the S-2. All this was done in a cooperative and most efficient manner.”

Asked what his closest call was during the war, Hartwig mused, “I remember flying along the beach and a shadow zipped past my window. The major in the back who was my observer said, Did you just see that shell pass right by us...it was big as a car. Apparently it was one of the shells from a battleship that was pounding the island and missed us by only a few feet.”

After the defeat of the Japanese forces on Okinawa, the 8th Army prepared for the upcoming invasion of the Japanese home islands. Casualties among the U.S. forces was expected to be high and the Japanese were

counted on to continue the use of suicide attackers (Kamikaze). The dropping of the first atomic bomb made them pause and it wasn’t until the second was dropped that they finally accepted unconditional surrender.

Hartwig remembered, “When the war was over, we were in the Philippines on Cebu getting ready for the invasion of Japan. The news that the war was over was almost to good to be true.

Then the news came that we were going to be involved in the occupation. That came as quite a blow”.

“We then heard we were going to Hokidodo which hadn’t been hit as hard during the war. After that, the occupation was a piece of cake. We flew a few patrols around the area, but it was a great experience to be there without all the destruction of war. I received my orders to go home in late November of 1945 and was released from active service by early December.”

Newly promoted to civilian, Hartwig quickly settled back into normal life, “I joined my wife before Christmas and returned to Marshalltown, Iowa and took up my old job at Fisher Company as a machinist.

I looked around for a possible flying job but nothing was available. Late in 1946, the Bell Aviation Company certified the first helicopter. I thought this new aircraft might be a way to get back into aviation. I looked around and found a flight school in New Jersey and signed up using the G.I. Bill”.

In school I received a commercial and flight instrument rating. I graduated and found a crop dusting job in Kansas City and later one in Sacramento, Calif.

Later I found a job at the American Helicopter Com-

pany working on a new helicopter for the U.S. Army.

I flew all the development flights on the little jet XH-26 until that contract was cancelled because of the high noise from the tip mounted jet engines.

I was then offered a test pilot job at Bell Helicopter in Ft. Worth, Texas. It was a great job for me and I spent 35 years as a test pilot for Bell. My last ten years I was the chief pilot and manager of all flight operations for the company.

During my time at Bell I was involved in testing many of the helicopters that would later become famous in the Vietnam War to include the UH-1H Huey and the AH-1 Cobra gunship.”

During the 1960s, Hartwig flew speed and distance records with the Bell Model 533 which was a modified UH-1H Huey. It was an Army program and a special research model with two jet engines mounted on the side of the airframe. Hartwig was able to fly at 317 mph which was a new speed record that is still 66.9 mph faster than any conventional helicopter has since flown. The helicopter now sits on display in front of Army Aviation building, Fort Eustis, Va.

Aviators flying in Korea continue to uphold the proud tradition of service started 63 years ago with the snooping cubs of the field artillery. Flying in difficult weather and over harsh terrain, the pilots of the newly formed Multi-Functional Aviation Brigade (MFAB), provide lift, attack, medical evacuation and reconnaissance support in defense of the Republic of Korea. The spirit of the pilots remain the same, but the “punch” Army Aviation now brings to battle, has dramatically increased.

TRAVEL

BUDDHA AND A TRIP TO THE “LAND OF SMILES”

Story by Staff Sgt. Kelly McCargo
Staff Writer

As soon as you step out of the Bangkok International Airport, bona fide coconut trees and numerous scaffold covered buildings assault your immediate view. And as soon as the air-conditioned airport's automatic doors shut behind you, Thailand's average 67-percent (off-season) humidity literally soaks into the shirt, and figuratively, into the soul.

Shorts, sandals and sun glasses are a must for a vacation to the “Land of Smiles,” and all your needed vacation gear can easily be purchased from the countless vendors alongside the city streets and beaches, at a fraction of the price it would cost outside the region.



PHOTO BY TODD ADAMS



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. KELLY MCCARGO



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. JOSEPH GRANO



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. JOSEPH GRANO



PHOTO BY STAFF SGT. JOSEPH GRANO



PHOTO BY TODD ADAMS

One U.S. Dollar generally equals 38 Thai Baht. A good thing to know, since the average Thai street vendor enjoys haggling. Good humor and patience can easily cut 50 percent off of a travelers' initial merchandise price.

"I decided to go to Thailand to enjoy the tropical atmosphere, palm trees, beaches and coconuts," said Staff Sgt. Jeffried Apodaca, 8th U.S. Army Chaplain's Office.

"I miss picking fruit off the trees and the slow paced life style of (Thailand's) small island living. Most of all, I enjoy the extracurricular activities like professional massage therapy Spa's and sail boating," he said.

"I traveled to Thailand due to its many temples and large array of different cultures in the northern regions," said Staff Sgt. Joseph Grano, U.S. Army Troop Command- Korea, training NCO. "Everything from the weather to the people, to the customs and culture—I give it a ten out of ten."

"The temples and palaces were among the greatest sites there," he said. "The wonderful art and skill that

went into making them hundreds of years ago is obvious. The Mesa Elephant Camp and Snake Farm are also interesting. Taking daily island hop tours by boat from Phuket area are also relaxing and fun," said Grano.

Foreign travelers have a wide range of Thai cuisines to select and experience.

"I decided to go to Thailand to enjoy the tropical atmosphere, palm trees, beaches and coconuts."

Crab dinners can cost as much as 250 baht per meal. Popular Thai cuisines like Rock Lobster, a larger version of a crayfish, and Tiger Prawns, the largest of the shrimp family, can run anywhere from 300 to 2,000 baht. Steak dinners are also a Thai delicacy with similar prices. Foreign travelers simply have to shop around for the best price.

For hotels, Thai tourism websites offer hotel accommodations for about 1,000 to 3,000 baht per night, but once in the country, travelers mindful of a bargain can find a sufficient hotel for as low as 350 baht a night.

"I am very partial to Thai cuisine," Grano said. "(But also) the transportation is not only affordable, but much better than you will find in other countries. They have the very cheap and fun three-wheel Tuk Tuk taxi to the more expensive but still cheap, private driver and vehicles."

A popular international tourist country, the Tourism Authority of Thailand reported that 10 million people throughout the world vacationed in Thailand in 2003 and estimates that 13.38 million people will have vacationed in Thailand by 2005s year end.

Accounting for a significant percent of the country's gross national product, Thai tourism is increasing and quickly becoming an important industrial commodity in Thailand; an industry that Thai's are realistically preparing for in the near future.

"When I first went to Thailand, I

was shocked by how friendly everyone was to me. Their personality was warm and genuine," said Apodaca.

Throughout the countryside, Thai and international investors are meeting the tourism demand by constructing condos, bars and hotel resorts at a phenomenal rate.

As one of the worlds last remaining exporters of natural rubber from rubber trees, Thailand is also the second largest producer of Tungsten, one of the strongest known metals, and the third largest exporter of tin.

With more than 80 diverse Thai provinces to visit, most international travelers tend to head to southern Thailand's isle of Phuket, "The Pearl of the South," considered an ideal location for families. And for the single, party oriented traveler, central Thailand's Pattaya offers beaches, night clubs and energetic nightlife.

Thai tourism websites recommend visiting Thailand from November to February. The Thai summer months, March - October, are still enjoyable but one may have to deal with the rainy monsoon season and the spike in humidity.

Foreigners should be mindful that 90-percent of the Thai culture is Buddhist and numerous shrines to Buddha are erected throughout the countryside. One should never climb on a shrine or wear shoes inside a temple. Also one shouldn't touch a Buddhist monk on the head because the head is considered the most sacred part of the human body.

Officially declared a constitutional monarchy in 1932, the Thais attribute the countries' peace and prosperity to the Royal family's foreign diplomacy skills and willingness to "reign for the good of the whole people and not for a select few." For this, Thais have a deep reverence for the Thai Royal family. Travelers should never show disrespect to the Thai Royal family or Royal children.

For more information on Thailand, view www.tourismthailand.org or speak to a Post travel coordinator.

If one allows moderate amounts of the sun to soak into the body and the peace into the soul, perhaps a smile will spread across your face just like the country's namesake—the "Land of Smiles."

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT:
Crab dinners can cost as much as 250 baht per meal.

Daily shows are performed at the Maesa elephant camp, which is located only 15 minutes outside the city of Chiang Mai.

Outside the northern province of Chiang Mai, are the "Long-Neck" tribes stretching their necks from adolescence.

This temple is called the Temple of the Jade Buddha, due to its main temple building which holds a large jade figurine of Buddha.

JULY - AUGUST



USO Panunjom (DMZ) & Tunnel
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 2, 6, 10, 13, 16, 20, 23, 27, 30
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Bomun temple (Ginseng and Bam-
boo Market)
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 4
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Korean Folk Village
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 6
For more information:

<http://www.uso.org/korea>
USO Everland Amusement Park
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 7
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Cultural Tour (Kyung Palace and
Changduk Palace)
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 11
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Lotte World Amusement Park
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 14
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Kangwha Island (Chundeung Temple)
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 18
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Shilluk Temple
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 20
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Seoul Land & Zoo
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 21
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Insadong Night Tour
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 25
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Mater Rafting
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 27
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

USO Caribbean Bay
Camp Kim, Seoul
August 28
For more information:
<http://www.uso.org/korea>

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RESPONSE BY E-MAIL
TO ROKSTEADY@KOREA.
ARMY.MJL**

SPEAK MUCH?

Right: Oh reun jjoak
Left: When jjok
Straight ahead: Gae soak gah joo seh yo
Stop Here: Yeo gi seo neh ryu ju seh yo
Bathroom: Hwa jang sil
Where is Bathroom: Hwa jang sil eo di it nah yo
I am: Na neun
Thirsty: Moak mal lah yo
Cold: Choo woe yo
Hot: Deo woe yo
I would like : Joo seh yo
Beer: Maek ju
Soju: Soju
I need a cab: Taxi eo di seo tah nah yo
Hello: Ahn nyung ha she yo
Excuse me: Shil reh hap ni dah
Sorry: Mi ahn hap ni dah
Thank you: Gham sah hap ni dah

Kimchi Recipe

- 2 1/2 pounds cabbage
 - 1/2 cup salt
 - ginger, grated
 - 4 cloves garlic, crushed
 - 1 bunch scallions, minced
 - 2 tablespoons sugar
 - 2 tablespoons crushed red chili pepper
 - 2 jalapeños, minced fine
1. Wash cabbage and chop up. Toss in glass bowl with salt and soak overnight.
 2. Drain water off cabbage and rinse well to remove excess salt.
 3. In large glass bowl, mix ginger, chili peppers, and jalapeños and add cabbage. Toss to coat the vegetables. Save juice from bowl.
 4. Pack mixture in glass jars and cover with juice. Add water if necessary to achieve 3/4-inch head-room. Cover jars with plastic wrap, secured with a rubber band. Keep kimchi in the refrigerator for 3 days before eating.



Peeking over the edge of her fan, a lady of the Korean Court watches visitors at the main courtyard of the historic Gyeongbokgung Palace, known to the Koreans as the Palace of Shining Happiness.

